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SUMMARY OF STATE RECOMMENDATIONS  
FOR 1945 PRODUCTION GOALS

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Wheat: A new national wheat goal of 67.6 million acres was suggested to the States for 1945. This represents a reduction of a million acres from the previously announced goal. The reduction was proposed for the four important spring wheat and flaxseed States of North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, and South Dakota in order to provide for the large flaxseed acreage in 1945 and to adjust wheat supplies nearer to the current estimate of future needs. The States responded with a total of 67.7 million acres. North Dakota set their wheat goal at 10,000,000 acres instead of reducing the 500,000 acres suggested. Those attending the meeting stated that it was not necessary to decrease the wheat goal to secure the requested increase in the flax acreage and that since the national wheat goal for 1945 was increased over the 1944 acreage they felt that a reduction below the 1944 acreage for their State was not justified. The indicated winter wheat production for 1945 is almost as large as the near record 1944 crop. It appears consequently that spring wheat acreage which can be advantageously planted to other needed crops should be so diverted.

Rye: The goal of 2,515,000 acres has already been announced. Several States feel that the indicated 1944 fall seeded acreage is below the goal set. However, it may be possible to harvest for grain a somewhat larger proportion than usual of the seeded acreage.

Rice: The rice goals suggested were accepted by all States except California where the goal was increased 5,000 acres. State goals total 1,405,000 acres.

Dry Beans: Because supplies of white beans are short, upward adjustments in acreages were recommended in areas producing white beans; and because supplies and production possibilities of pinto beans are above requirements, downward adjustments in pinto producing areas were recommended. The sum of all State goals is 3 percent below the acreage suggested and indications are that the required acreage of white beans may be difficult to obtain. For example, Michigan, the largest white bean producing State, raised serious question about obtaining their goal of 760,000 acres. This goal is an increase of approximately 60,000 acres or 8 percent over the 1944 planted acreage. Conditions which were favorable for securing the large acreage in 1944 may not be repeated. The lateness of the 1944 season made it impractical to plant other crops (feed grains and sugar beets) and this favored the planting of beans. Additional wheat acreage has already been sown for 1945 harvest. Sugar beets were a very profitable crop in Michigan in 1944 so the patriotic appeal made for dry beans in 1944 may not be equally effective in 1945, since equal emphasis is being placed on the need for sugar beets this year.

The States of Colorado and New Mexico which produced a high proportion of pinto beans accepted the suggested goals but raised considerable question about the reduction in support price. They requested a readjustment of the support price from the announced \$5.40 per cwt. to \$6.00 or \$6.15.

California reduced their goal 10,000 acres. This still represents an increase of 13 percent over the 1944 planted acreage.

New York State did not set a definite dry bean goal. They reported that dry bean acreage has been steadily declining and predicted that acreage in 1945 would be 25 percent below the 1944 planted acreage.

Dry Peas: The goal of 457,000 acres has already been announced. Even at the reduced support prices already announced, this goal may be substantially exceeded since fall seeded wheat and barley went into the winter in poor condition and winter-killing may be heavy.

Soybeans: The suggested goal for soybeans harvested for beans was the same as the 1944 harvested acreage. All the important soybean producing States accepted their goal and the increase of 68,000 acres in Illinois, 38,000 acres in Kansas and small acreage increase in Wisconsin and Nebraska more than made up for the small decrease in three minor soybean producing States. Most of the downward adjustments were to bring the 1945 goal closer to the 1944 acreage, since revised figures on 1944 acreage harvested for beans were less than earlier estimates. The total of State goals of 10,763,000 acres is about the maximum feasible acreage according to wartime capacity estimates.

Flaxseed: The suggested goal of 5,000,000 acres of flaxseed in 1945 was accepted by the States. The States, however, were unanimous in pointing out the need for additional incentives and the goals accepted were based on the assumption that a satisfactory program would be developed to cover the risk in growing flaxseed in many areas and provide a return comparable to the return of competing crops.

The Flaxseed Goals Committee has recommended a program to use the \$30,000,000 authorized by Congress to obtain increased flaxseed production for 1945. This recommendation has been made available to the AAA for its consideration.

Peanuts: The goal for 1945 for peanuts picked and threshed recommended at the State meetings is slightly less than the WFA suggested goal. The changes were a decrease of 80,000 acres in Georgia, primarily because of a reduction in the estimated 1944 planted acreage, and an increase of 10,000 acres in Texas. Some of the States emphasized the need for adequate labor in harvesting of the peanut crop and urged the continuation of the same price support program as has been in effect in 1944. No other serious production problems were anticipated at the State meetings in the attainment of the 1945 goal.

The goal for peanuts grown alone for all purposes in 1945 was accepted in all the States except Georgia which reduced the goal by 45,000 acres.

Cotton: The sum of the 1945 cotton goals as submitted by the States total 35,000 acres more than the national goal suggested. This is due primarily to an increase of 50,000 acres in Tennessee which is only partially offset by a reduction in California.

Broomcorn: The States accepted the broomcorn goal suggested with the exception of Oklahoma, the largest producing State. This State requested a support price for broomcorn before acceptance of any goal.

On the basis of a normal year's manufacture it is difficult to see how the big production of 1944 could be manufactured into brooms before the next crop comes on. Therefore, the goal should be considered a maximum goal.

Sugar Beets: The sum of the State sugar beet goals total 951,000 acres--the same as the national acreage suggested. Some shifts in acreage goals between States were made. Michigan, Ohio, Minnesota, and Colorado established goals above those suggested while California made a heavy reduction and Montana a small reduction. The States in the North Central Region did not evidence concern over labor or the price of beets. In fact, Michigan reported a very optimistic labor prospect as a result of their experience in 1944. In contrast the irrigated areas continued to be disturbed over the labor requirements. Many such areas require imported labor only for sugar beets and cannot efficiently use it between thinning and topping. They have experienced labor difficulties. A few requests for a higher price were made also.

Sugarcane: The suggested sugarcane acreage goals were accepted by Louisiana and Florida. It was pointed out in the Louisiana meeting that new plantings of sugarcane are made from August to October and that little could be done now to affect the acreage. Their estimate of available acreage was 293,000 acres compared to a goal of 305,000 acres. However, it is possible that additional stubble may be left for 1945 harvest.

Irish Potatoes: The States generally followed the suggested acreage goals for potatoes. Michigan increased their goal 20,000 acres, Alabama 5,000, California 5,000, and North Carolina 5,000 acres. There is some question on the attainment of the Michigan goal, but it is a desirable one. The increases in the other States are in areas where marketing problems developed in 1944. Goals in these States should be considered maximum goals.

Sweetpotatoes: The sweetpotato goals recommended by the States slightly exceeded the suggested goals. Only one State, Georgia, established a goal below that suggested. Increases made in five States resulted in a total acreage one percent over the acreage suggested.

Of particular concern is the increase in goals proposed for North Carolina, Virginia, and Mississippi. The marketing problem in North Carolina in 1944 was largely due to a perishable variety of sweetpotato and can be corrected by some shifting of varieties. A considerable portion of the production in Mississippi was diverted to starch in 1944. The goal should not be increased in Mississippi with this program in mind as an outlet.

Truck Crops: Goals were not reported on a State basis for vegetables from the commercial truck crop areas for fresh use or for processing. States are establishing production goals for the different vegetables by seasons and area of production.

Recent increases in Army and Navy requirements has necessitated revising the goal for vegetables for processing up to the maximum feasible acreage.

Tobacco: The tobacco goals accepted by the States were essentially the same as those suggested for flue-cured and burley, except for South Carolina and Tennessee. South Carolina used the estimated 1945 allotment for flue-cured tobacco and Tennessee their 1944 allotted acreage for burley as their goal. The total acreage for flue-cured and burley thus exceeds the suggested goal by the amount of the difference between the goals and the allotments for these States. Past experience suggests that the actual acreage will approximate the suggested goal. The sum of the State goals for other types of tobacco did not quite equal the suggested acreage due primarily to a lower goal in Maryland.

Feed Grains: The sum of the State feed grain goals total approximately 400,000 acres below the suggested national goal. This is due primarily to a reduction in the Corn Belt acreage of these crops to offset increased wheat seedings. It was the general opinion in this area that the combined acreage of corn, oats, barley, and wheat should not exceed the acreage devoted to these crops in 1944. The States with increased seedings of wheat made compensating reductions in corn, oats, and barley.

The deficit feed producing States emphasized the need of maintaining and increasing their feed crop acreages in order to reduce shipments from the surplus grain producing States.

Corn: The State goals for corn total approximately one-half million acres below the suggested national goal. In the eastern Corn Belt there was considerable concern over nitrogen deficiencies showing up in the soils due to the continued use of large acreages for row crops. Illinois recommended a goal 500,000 acres under WFA suggested acreage. With a reduced amount of livestock the State representatives believe there is a reduction in the need for corn. Ohio's recommendation was 200,000 acres less than the WFA goal. This acreage is more than offset by 284,000 acres of winter wheat seeded above the wheat goal. Nebraska recommended a goal 250,000 acres above the WFA suggestion. Nebraska's winter wheat seedings indicate a total wheat acreage in 1945 of about 380,000 acres below the wheat goal. South Dakota recommended a goal 100,000 acres higher because of exceptionally high yields experienced in 1944. Georgia and South Carolina recommended less corn acreage than WFA suggested because in these States small grains would produce as much or more feed than corn.

Oats: The State recommended goal is 236,000 acres over the suggested national goal. This is primarily a reflection of the continuing shift from barley to oats in a number of States. The increase in some States reflects a desire to use oats as a nurse crop in facilitating their hay and pasture programs. The greatest increases were in Illinois, Missouri, South Dakota, and Nebraska. A few States recommended smaller oats goals because they had planted wheat above their 1945 wheat goals. This was particularly true in Ohio, Indiana, Arkansas, and West Virginia.

Barley: The State recommended barley goal is 932,000 acres less than the suggested national goal. Disease and insects have reduced barley yields recently in some major barley producing States at the same time that new disease-resistant, high yielding oats varieties have become popular. Largest reductions were recommended in South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, and Illinois. Increases were recommended in Tennessee, South Carolina, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado.

Sorghums: Sorghum goals were increased two percent by the States. The largest increases are in the States of Kansas and Missouri and slight increases are recommended for South Dakota and New Mexico.

Tame Hay: State goals are essentially as suggested with changes in only a half dozen States resulting in a larger total acreage of tame hay. This acreage is considered adequate to provide the hay we need next year. In a few States it was felt that there should be a larger acreage of hay but the demand for other crops and the limited supply of hay seed caused the goal committee to set a conservative hay goal.

Alfalfa Seed: The total of State goals for alfalfa seed is 2 percent under the national goal largely because of the cut in Montana. The great need for good quality hay and the limited acreage of alfalfa in areas favorable for seed production are factors operating to interfere with saving of acreage for seed. Payments for harvesting seed were effective in 1944 and should be continued for 1945.

Red Clover Seed: State goals for harvesting red clover seed are slightly in excess of the suggested acreage as a result of the larger goals in Illinois and Missouri. Encouraged by the large acreage harvested this year the States were ready to take on a large seed program for 1945. If fair yields can be obtained on 1945 goal acreages the supply of red clover will be reasonably adequate.

Alsike Clover Seed: State goals for harvesting alsike clover seed are the same as suggested goals except for a small acreage cut in Michigan and Missouri. These goals will be very difficult to achieve because of the reduced acreage of alsike clover and the strong demand for good quality hay. The 1944 seed crop was next to the smallest on record. The acreage harvested was only a little larger than the previous year even though payments were offered. The supply of alsike clover seed is likely to continue short.

Sweet clover seed: Several States recommended smaller goals for harvesting sweet clover seed than were suggested, resulting in a 10% cut in the total goal acreage. The small acreage seeded to sweet clover last spring, poor yield of seed in recent years and competition from other crops are indicated as reasons for the cut. State goals total 80% more than the acreage harvested in 1944 and achievement of the goal would make a reasonably adequate supply of seed available for seeding in 1946.

Lespedeza Seed: State recommended goals for harvesting lespedeza seed reflect the need for each kind of lespedeza seed and achievement of the goals would result in an adequate supply of seed. The large crop harvested this year indicates that a large harvest can reasonably be expected next year.

Ladino Clover: State goals are the same as the suggested goals. Achievement of the goal will be difficult but considerable expansion in the production of this seed is expected next year.

Winter Cover Crop Seeds: Goals for these crops were developed and announced last fall prior to the planting season. Present conditions indicate the possibility of getting a little more crimson clover and common ryegrass in some States than previously reported. Hairy vetch production will fall far short of the desired production unless growers can get help in treating for weevil. They need DDT for this purpose if it can be made available.

Vegetable Seeds: No State goals were developed but each State where these seeds are produced for commercial distribution will encourage adjustment of production in accord with the national goal.

Dairy: The milk production goals recommended by the States total one percent more than the suggested national goal. In a number of places the number of cows were increased slightly and in others production per cow was increased. No new problems were encountered and the States generally felt that the improved feed situation would enable producers to increase their production per cow. There was a general feeling that the continuation of the dairy production payments would be necessary to reach the goal.

Poultry and Eggs: The goals recommended by the States for the number of hens on farms January 1, 1945 and March 1, 1945 were above the suggested number by 3 percent and 4 percent respectively. The chief reasons for the increases were: production to supply the needs within the State; numbers were already reduced more than in corresponding States; and the States produced mainly a high grade egg for which there is a demand.

Several States recommended the elimination of price ceilings on eggs during the first six months of 1945 to provide better distribution and greater consumption.

State goals recommended for chickens raised on farms total 2 percent more than the number suggested as the national goal.

Recent changes in the firm requirements for dried eggs from 1945 production, particularly one for 53,000,000 pounds from SHAEF, indicate the desirability of a higher level of egg production than either that suggested in November by WFA or that recommended by the States. Consequently, the goal for egg production on farms in 1945, has been increased to 4,350 million dozen and the goal for chicks hatched for flock replacement to 100 percent of the number hatched for this purpose in 1944. A separate announcement of these changes has been made and steps should be taken to assure adequate consideration of these changes by State groups.

Meat Animals: State goals for cattle and calves on farms at the end of 1945 follow very closely the suggested goals. In a few States in the Midwest it was felt that there was an upward trend in cattle numbers which was warranted by the increased production of pasture and roughage. Some States increased

the number on hand January 1, 1946, because of greater numbers of cattle and calves on hand which with a feasible slaughter would not bring the number down to that suggested. The Committee recommends that the emphasis be placed on getting more beef now for the war effort.

State totals of sows to farrow, spring of 1945 exceed the national goal by one percent. The increase in Illinois, Missouri, and Wisconsin in the Midwest and small increase in North Carolina, Tennessee and some of the Southern States accounts for this increase. Estimated number of pigs saved total 57,563,000 assuming the same number per litter as saved in 1944.

The December 1 Pig Report indicates that farmers will fail to reach the goal by at least 10 percent. This suggests that an effort be made immediately to encourage farmers to hold back bred gilts which they had intended to market, in order to more nearly reach the recommended goal for spring farrow.

Sheep and lamb numbers on farms at the end of the year as reported by the States will total two percent below the numbers suggested. The decrease is in the Western States of North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming. These States expressed a desire to maintain sheep numbers on hand but the reduced goals represent a more realistic goal in accordance with their appraisal of trends in sheep numbers.

